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Historical Notes and Queries.

ERRATA.—The following corrections should be made in the Magazine of October last: Page 113. Green Spring was not the residence of the "Colonial Governors"; but was the residence and property of only one, Berkeley, who left it to his widow; page 177, line 23, for "the" read "a"; page 177, line 37, for "former" read "latter"; page 187, line 20, for "Plissley" read "Peirse"; page 195, line 20, for "the" read "Mr."; page 196, line 33, for "his" read "her"; page 197, line 4, for "Miss" read "Mrs."; page 198, line 3, for "Thomsons" read "Thomas"; page 198, line 24, for "Buchland" read "Buckland"; page 199, line 11, for "faith" read "fear"; page 199, line 19, for "them" read "him"; page 201, line 31, for "and" read "as"; page, 201, last line, for "Miss" read "Mrs."; page 214, note, for "Chelton" read "Chilton"; page 218, note, for "Gloucester" read "a Gloucester."

JOHN TAYLOR, OF CAROLINE.

To the Editor of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography:

Permit me through your Magazine to correct a statement in my "Life, Correspondence and Speeches of Patrick Henry," which does injustice to Col. John Taylor, of Caroline county. The statement will be found on page 588 of the second volume, in which I say that Col. Taylor in 1798 was a confessed disunionist, referring in a note to Randall's Jefferson, II. 447, as authority for the statement. The passage in Mr. Randall's book would sustain the statement were it not based upon a letter of Mr. Jefferson to Col. Taylor which has been incorrectly printed in all the publications of Mr. Jefferson's letters, and by all of his biographers. It appears that on first June, 1798, Mr. Jefferson wrote to Col. Taylor that he had seen a letter of his to Mr. New in which he said (as printed): "It was not *unwise* now to estimate the separate mass of Virginia and North Carolina with a view to their separate existence." This would make Col. Taylor a confessed disunionist, but it appears that the letter of Mr. Jefferson was printed from an indistinct press copy, and that the original letter which was afterwards found, reads: "It was not *unusual* now, &c.," in quoting Col. Taylor's letter. It thus appears that Col. Taylor did not express an opinion on the subject of disunion in his letter to Mr. New, and Mr. Jefferson's letter is no authority for the statement that Col. Taylor was a confessed disunionist. I am indebted to Mr. Henry Taylor, of Louisa, for this correction, and for a reference to a card from the late George Tucker, a biographer of Mr. Jefferson. (See So. Lit. Messenger for 1838, page 344), stating the

fact of the incorrect publication of Mr. Jefferson's letter to Col. Taylor. Regretting sincerely, as I do, that I should have done to the memory of Col. Taylor the slightest injustice. I am &c.,

WM. WIRT HENRY.

September 29, 1893.

Free Schools and the Church in the Seventeenth Century.—We are indebted to Mr. Edward W. James, of Norfolk, for the following valuable and interesting information relating to free schools and the condition of the Church of Virginia in the seventeenth century. Under date of November 13th, 1893, he writes: "Among other statements made by Mr. Conway, in his 'Barons' of the Potomac and the Rappahannock, which call for refutation, is the one that 'in the same year (1736) was established the first of the free school,' of Lower Norfolk county.

"Richard Russell (1) in his will made July 24th, 1667, and proved December 16th, the same year, now among the records of Lower Norfolk county, said: 'the other pte of my Estate I give & bequeath One pte of itt unto Six of the poorest mens Children in Eliz: Riv'r, to pay for their Teaching to read & after these six are entred then if Six more comes I give a pte allsoe to Enter them in like manner.' On the second of August, 1721, Col. Edward Moseley, of Princess Anne county, gave a lot for the purpose of establishing a school, and 'At a meeting of the Vestry (Linhaven Parish P. A. Co.,) the 2d. March 1736, On the motion of Col. Anthony Walke that the old Church wood be a Convenient place to make a public school off for instructing children in learning, that liberty might be given for ye appling it to that purpose; ye Vestry taking the same under their consideration & agreeing to the said proposall; also being of opinion that after it is made commodious 'twould be an encouragement to induce a master constantly to attend thereon; do therefore unanimously resolve that ye said Church be; and it is hereby given for the use aforesaid, and to & for no other purpose whatever.'

"Richard Russell left Richard Yates 'a booke called Lyons play,' 'John porter junr. Six books' 'John porter (1) my exer'r ten books,' 'Katherin Greene three bookes,' 'One book to Sarah Dyer,' 'unto Wm. Greene,' 'his wife two books & her mother a booke,' 'Anna Godby two books,' 'Jno. Abell One booke in Quarto,' 'Richard Lawrence One booke.' He was a Quaker, and on the 15th of February, 1663, was fined 5,000 pounds of tobacco for permitting a Quaker meeting at his house on the 12th 'day of November last past.'

"The following not only refutes the statement made by Mr. Conway that 'There were many parishes in which no tobacco could be cultivated, and these were left entirely without ministrations of the Established Church,' but throws considerable light on the condition of the

Church at a very early period of our history, and shows that the people were anxious for religious instruction, and were willing to pay more for it than the people even in England were.

'Lower Norfolk County at a Court Held 25th May 1640.—

'Whereas the inhabitants of this parrishe beinge this day conevevented for the providinge of themselves an able minister to instruct them concerninge their soules, health, mr. Thomas Harrison tharto hath tendered his srvice to god and the said inhabitants in that behalf wch his said tender is well liked of, with the genall approbacon of the said Inhabitants, the parishoners of the parishe church at mr. Sewell's Point who to testifie their zeale and willingnes to p'mote god's service doe hereby p'mise (and the court now sittinge doth likewise order and establish the same) to pay one hundreth pounds starling yearely to the sd mr. Harrison, soe Longe as hee shall continue a minister to the said Parishe in recompence of his paynes, and in full satisfaccon of his tytes within his Limitts wch is to be payed unto him as followeth: Capt. John Sibsey, Leiflenant-ffranc: Mason, mr. Henry Sewell, are to pay for themselves and the Inhabitants of this pishe, from Capt. Willoughbies Plantaton to Daniell Tanner's Creek Thirty-two powndes ten shillings starling, mr. Cornelius LLoyd, mr. Henry Catlin & John Hill are to pay for the Inhabitants of the westermost Branch, and Cranny Pointe thirty-three pownds starlinge, mr. Wm. Julian, mr. John Gatear Ensigne Thomas Lambert, mr. Thos. Sawyer Thomas Meare, and John Watkins are to pay thirty-six pownds starling for the Inhabitants from Danyell Tanner's Creek ovr all the Eastward & southward branches. In witness * * * whereof we the sd undrtakers have hereunto subscribed our hands Ensigne Tho Lambeth Willm Julian Cornelius LLoyd John Sibsey John Galear Thom Sawyer Henry Catlin ffrance Mason, John Watkins Thom Meare John Hill Henry Sewell.

'Whereas there is a difference amongst the Inhabitants of the fforesaid Pishe, concerninge the imployinge of a minister beinge now entertayned to live amongst them, The Inhabitants from Danyell Tanner's Creek and upward the three branches of Elizabeth river (in respect they are the greatest number of tithable persons) not thinkinge it fitt nor equall that they shall pay the greatest pte of one hundred pownds wit is by the ffore sd order allotted for the ministers annuall stipend unlesse the sd minister may teach and instruct them as often as he shall teach at ye pishe church siytuate at mr. Sewell's Pointe. It is therefore agreed amongst the sd Inhabitants that the sd minister shall teach evie other Sunday amongst the Inhabitants of Elizabeth River at the house of Robert Glasscocke untill a convenyent church be built and Erected there for gods service wit is agreed to bee finished at the charge of the Inhabitants of Elizabeth River before the first day of May next ensueinge."

Hanging and Quartering.—In the Magazine for October last, the writer of the notice of Mr. Conway's recent book expressed his disbelief in the correctness of a tradition relating to the hanging and quartering of certain unknown negroes, at some unknown period, in the colony of Virginia, and based his disbelief on his supposition that there was no notice of such a punishment in any extant record, which he had seen. He still believes that the name "Skinquarter" has the meaning he there ascribes to it—that is from the word "quarter," as so commonly used in Virginia; but there is now reason to believe that the other names may have been derived in the manner ascribed in the tradition given to Mr. Conway.

Since the article referred to was printed, Mr. P. G. Miller, deputy clerk of Goochland county, a gentleman learned in Virginia history and genealogy, has referred the writer to the following instances which occurred in his county, Goochland, in 1733, and at his request, been kind enough to furnish a copy of the record. It will be seen that this punishment was not within the ordinary jurisdiction of a county court; but was inflicted by a court of oyer and terminer. Sixteen years later, the history of Massachusetts shows a more remarkable instance of punishment of slaves for murdering a white man. Two negroes, one a man, the other a woman, had poisoned their master, and for this crime the man was hung in chains, while the woman was burnt. This occurred at Cambridge, in 1749. (See New England Chronology from the Discovery of the Country by Cabot in 1497 to 1820, by Alden Bradford, L.L. D., a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, published in 1843, at Boston, by S. G. Simpkins.) The punishment both in Virginia and Massachusetts shows that the crime was considered to be petty treason, mutilation of the body being one of the accompaniments of the punishment inflicted under these circumstances, by the provisions of the English law.

At a Court called for Goochland County the twenty-fifth day of June MDCCXXXIII. for the tryall of Champion a Negro man slave, Lucy, a Negro woman slave, both belonging to Hutchins Burton, Sampson, Harry, & George, three Negro men slaves belonging to William Randolph, Esq'r, & Valentine, a negro man slave belonging to Bowler Cocke gent.

A commission from the Hon'ble William Gooch Esq'r His Majesty's Lieut Governor & Commander in chief of this Dominion to John Fleming, William Mayo, Daniel Stoner, Tarlton Fleming, Allen Howard, Edward Scott, George Payne, William Cabbell, James Holman, Isham Randolph, James Skelton, George Raine, & Anthony Hoggatt, gent. to be Justices of Oyer and Terminer for the tryall of Champion a Negro man slave, Lucy a Negro woman slave both belonging to Hutchins

Burton, Sampson, Harry, & George, three Negro men slaves belonging to William Randolph Esq'e & Valentine a Negro man slave belonging to Bowler Cocke gent. being read as also the Dedimus for administering the Oaths & Test therein mentioned George Payne & Anthony Hoggatt gent. administer the oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy the Oath appointed to be taken by an Act of Parliament made in the first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the first Entitled An Act for the further security of his Majesty's person and Government and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia being Protestants and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open & secret abettors, unto John Fleming & Daniel Stoner, gent. who Subscribe the Test take the Oath for duly executing the Office of a Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer, and then administer the said Oaths & Test unto Tarlton Fleming, George Payne, James Skelton & Anthony Hoggatt, gent.

Champion being brought to the Barr an Indictment against him for feloniously murdering Robert Allen of this County is read the prisoner confesses himself guilty of the said murder and it is thereupon considered by the court that he return to the place from whence he came and from thence to the place of Execution there to be hanged by the neck on Wednesday next between the hours of eleven and two till he be dead. The Court value the said Negro at thirty pounds Curr't money.

George, Sampson & Harry, being brought to the Barr several Indictments against them for feloniously murdering Robert Allen of this County are read the prisoners plead not guilty whereupon the Witnesses & the prisoners defence being heard it is the opinion of the Court that they are not guilty and they are thereupon acquitted.

Valentine being brought to the Barr an Indictment against him for feloniously murdering Robert Allen of this County is read the prisoner pleads not guilty whereupon the Witnesses & the prisoners defence being heard it is the opinion of the Court that he is guilty and it is considered that he return to the place from whence he came and from thence to the place of Execution there to be hanged by the neck on Wednesday next between the hours of eleven & two till he be dead. The Court value the said Negro at forty pounds Curr't money.

Lucy being brought to the Barr an Indictment against her for feloniously murdering Robert Allen of this County is read the prisoner pleads not guilty and whereupon the Witnesses and the prisoners defence being heard it is the opinion of the Court that she is not guilty of the murder but upon Consideration that she is supposed to have known of the murder after it was committed & did not discover the same it is Ordered that she receive on her bare back twenty one lashes well laid on at the Comon whipping post & that she be then discharged.

Ordered that the heads & quarters of Champion & Valentine be set up in severall parts of this County.

A Copy—Teste :

P. G. MILLER,

Deputy Clerk Goochland County Court.

November 23d, 1893.

At a Court held for Goochland County the ninth day of October Anno Domi MDCCXXXIII for laying the County leevy.

Present :

John fleming, Daniel Sfoner, Tarlton fleming, George Payne,
William Cabbell, James Skelton, Gent. Justices.

Goochland County.....	Dr.	Tobacco.
.....		
To Thomas Walker & Joseph Dabbs sub-sherifs for a mistake in the levey in 1732.....		10
To Do. for going to Williamsburg for a Comission of Oyer & Terminer to try Champion, Lucy, Valentine, Sampson, Harry & George, Negros 90 miles going at 2lb and 90 miles returning at 2lb p. mile.....		360
To Do. for sumoning the Justices and attending the Court for the tryal of the said Negros.....		200
To Do. for Executing Champion & Valentine, 250lb each..		500
To Do. for providing Tarr, burying the trunk, cutting out the quarters a Pott, Carts & horses, carrying and setting up the heads & quarters of the two Negros at the places mentioned by order of Court.....		2000
To Do. for gallows & ropes to hang the two said Negros...		60
To Do. for 24 days imprisonment of Champion @ 5lb p. day.		120
To Do. for 22 days imprisonment of Lucy @ 5lb.....		110
To Do. for Comitment & releasment of Lucy, Sampson, George & Harry		80
To Do. for 12 days imprisonment of Valentine @ 5lb.....		60
To Do. for 4 days imprisonment of Sampson @ 5lb.....		20
To Do. for 4 days imprisonment of Harry @ 5lb		20
To Do. for 4 days imprisonment of George @ 5lb.....		20

An Extract—Teste

P. G. MILLER,

Dep. Clerk Goochland Co. Ct.

Nov. 23d, 1893.

Commodore Walter Brooke.—Miss H. R. Rooker, of Charlestown, W. Va., sends us the following sketch of Commodore Walter Brooke—her grandfather—whose name, it will be recalled, was included in the list of the officers of the Virginia Navy during the Revolution, published in the July (1893) number of the *Magazine*. Commodore Brooke was one of the three officers of that grade connected with the Virginia Navy at that time:

Walter Brooke was a direct descendant of the first of his name who settled in Maryland, Robert Brooke, who, according to the old record from which I copy, “arrived out of England, in Maryland, ye 29th of June, 1650, in ye 48th year of his age, with his wife and ten children, and 28 white servants. He was the first that did seat Patuxent, about 20 miles up the river, at Della Brooke.” From these eight sons and two daughters there were numerous descendants, who, in time, spread from St. Mary’s county to the counties of Charles, Prince George, and Montgomery in Maryland, and some of whom probably emigrated to the neighboring State of Virginia. Walter Brooke was a native of Charles county, where his father, Thomas Brooke, resided, at his estate “Chickamuxen,” on the Potomac. The father having married into the Mason family of Virginia, his son afterwards took up his residence in that State, which accounts for his being in the Virginia Navy. Having lost his father before attaining his majority, he showed no inclination to settle down quietly to a planter’s life, but displayed that love of adventure which he may have inherited from the early settler, and which led him to adopt a nautical life. We afterwards find him in command of a merchant vessel sailing to London from Alexandria (called in those early days Belle Haven), which was then a port of much greater importance than at present. In a letter to him, dated 16th February, 1775, the writer says: “You are take care not to carry goods of any kind, as the Committees are very strict, and if you transgress any of the resolves of the General Congress, it will ruin your voyage and render you obnoxious to your country.” This, it will be observed, was two months before the battle of Lexington, and we seem to catch the mutterings of the approaching storm which was soon to burst over the land.

Naturally, when the Navy Boards were looking for commanders of their vessels, their attention was called to Captain Brooke, as a man of experience in that line. From the records of the Navy Board at Williamsburg, it appears that he was the Captain of the sloop “Liberty” in August 1776; and in the journal of the Virginia Council, 8th April, 1777, appears this entry: “On the recommendation of the Navy Board it is ordered that a commission issue appointing Walter Brooke, commodore of the Navy of this State.” A few extracts from letters of Thomas Whiting, First Commissioner of the Navy Board, to Commodore Brooke will throw some light on the duties of this post.

“10th April 1777. We are informed on very good authority that a

fleet of men-of-war and transports, with troops from the Northward, may be expected in the Bay every day. You are therefore desired to order the two Captain Barrons to keep an extraordinary lookout, and should there arrive any such ships-of-war or transports in the Bay, direct them to give immediate notice thereof to this Board." "June 11, 1777. Sir: We have received your letter of the 10th of this inst., and we are of opinion that the Hero and Revenge Galleys should remain at their former station at Hampton, and the Henry and Mealy Galleys be sent to Norfolk bay. We are exceedingly sorry to be informed of any discontents prevail among the officers. A moment's attention to the nature of the service in which they are engaged would convince them that no circumstances can be productive of more real injury. Your own discretion, we trust, will point out to you the most proper method of quieting the dissatisfaction. As soon as you and Captain Maxwell are at leisure, we propose to have every regulation made which may conduce to the good government of the navy." A note from Mr. Whiting, August 1, 1777, alludes to difficulties, the like of which troubled the Confederate Government, not quite a century later. It reads: "You are desired to give the County Lieutenants every assistance in your power in collecting the boats or other vessels which may facilitate the escape of our internal enemies or slaves to the enemy with provisions."

"25 August 1777. You are desired to give orders to the Captains of the different vessels in the Naval service to keep the strictest watch on the enemy, as it is more than probable that they will be attacked by some of their armed vessels, as soon as they have landed their troops. You are desired to station at Hampton the Norfolk, Revenge, Hero and Henry Galleys, and grant as few furloughs as possible during the time of danger." "2d September 1777. You are desired immediately on receipt hereof to order one of the Captain Barrons with his vessel to Gwinn's Island in order to assist in transporting troops from that place to the Eastern Shore. Captain Barron must be directed to follow such orders as he may receive from the commanding officer of the said troops respecting their transportation, and to keep this matter as secret as possible."

This corrects a rather widely-spread error in naval circles to the effect that Commodore Barron was the senior officer and commander-in-chief of the naval forces during the Revolution. Commander Brooke was senior in command till his resignation, when he was succeeded by Commodore Barron, who had served as captain under him. In a letter to his family dated Williamsburg, May 28, 1778, he writes: "I came here yesterday being requested by the Governor and Council on a small expedition, which I hope soon to complete. My orders are now being made out by the Navy Board and I shall depart from here this afternoon. We only go to Cape Charles." What this expedition was, or how it resulted, I have no means of knowing.

I should be pleased if any one familiar with old Revolutionary chronicles could throw light on the subject.

He resigned his commission September 30, 1778, being compelled to do so from failing health, owing to repeated attacks of gout, from which disease he ultimately died. He expired at his home, Retirement, Fairfax county, Va., January, 1798. It is said, on good authority, that when General Washington heard of his death, he remarked: "If ever there was an honest man, Commodore Brooke was one." To such high testimony it is needless to add anything further.

It is to be regretted that the record of his public services is so meagre, but from the fact that the State of Virginia saw fit to present to him and his descendants ten thousand acres of land, it is presumed that she placed a reasonably high estimate on them. (See "Military Land Warrants," Vol. I., page 192, and Vol. III., page 184).

A grandson of Commodore Brooke was the late Captain Benjamin E. Brooke, United States Marine Corps, who died in Washington in 1858. He is remembered by the old members of the Corps as an officer of sterling worth, and a refined and courteous gentleman.

HARRIET R. ROOKER.

Charlestown, W. Va., September 6, 1893.

QUERIES.

Charles Carter, of Cleve, born 1707, died 1764; married first, 1728, Mary Walker. Who was Mary Walker's father, and to what Walker family did they belong? A pedigree or any information concerning the family is desired.

Whom did Robert Peyton of Virginia marry? His daughter Elizabeth married Peter Beverley, of Virginia, who died 1728.

Pedigree of the Hill family of Virginia is desired; also information is requested as to whom the following Hills married: Captain Edward Hill, Colonel Edward Hill, died 1663; Colonel Edward Hill, born 1637, died 1700; General Edward Hill, of Shirley, died 1748. The daughter of General Hill, of Shirley (Elizabeth) married, 1723, John Carter, of Coratoman, born 1690, died 1743.

Moore Fauntleroy, who came to Virginia 1643, married Mary Hill, 1648; was Mary Hill the sister of Col. Edward Hill and daughter of Capt. Hill, or was she the daughter of Colonel Edward Hill, who died 1663?

John Bushrod, born 1665, died 1719; married Hannah Keene, daughter of William Keene and his wife Elizabeth. Pedigree of the Keene family is desired.

William Fauntleroy, married, 1680, Katharine Griffin, daughter of Colonel Samuel Griffin. When did Colonel Griffin settle in Virginia, and whom did he marry? Information regarding the Griffin family is requested.

COL. E. M. HEYL, U. S. A.,
401 Pullman Building, Chicago.

SPECIFIC TAXES, 1780.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 25, 1893.

Editor of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography:

I send you a copy of Specific Taxes collected in Henry County, Virginia, in 1780. The original is among the papers of Judge Innes now in my possession.

Yours truly,

GEORGE D. TODD.

Account of publick Grain received of Henry Lyne & Thomas Thrailkill, Com'rs of the Specific Tax in Henry County August, 1780, and sold at Henry Court House as below:

Whom Sold too.	Bus. Wht.	Bbbs.	Bus. Corn.	Price	L	S	P
Joseph Anthony		5		L60	L300		
Do.....		5		39	195		
Charles Finch.....		5		47	235		
Walters Dunn.....		5		41	205		
Joseph Habersham....		5		40	200		
Do.....		5		39	195		
John Fontaine.....		5		39	195		
William Tunstall.....		5		59.10	297	10	
Do.....		5		50.10	252	10	
Do.....		5		51.1	255	5	
Joseph Cooper.....		5		39	195		
John Barksdell.....		5		38.11	192	15	
Henry Lyne		5		47	235		
Do.		5		46	230		
Do.....		5		45	225		
John Fontaine		1	4	45	81		
Isaac McDonald			4	45	36		
James Rea.....		5		40	200		
George Haerston		5		50.5	251	5	
Josiah Carter.....		5		49	245		
Joseph Webster.....		5		57	285		
Mary Hickey.....		5		55	275		
Michael Rowland		5		52	260		
Michael Kelly.....		1	3	40	64		
George Lamb.....			2	50	20		
Henry Lyne.....		6	3	45	300		
Patrick Henry, Esq'r ..		5		40	200		
Do.....		5		39	195		
Do.....		1	3	40.15	68	4	
Marvel Nash.....		3	2	do	138	11	
Abraham Penn.....		5		41	205		
Do.....		5		42	210		

Whom Sold too.	Bus. Wht.	Barls.	Corn Bus.	Oats.	Hemp	Price	L	S	P
Amount Brought Over		141	1						
Eliphaz Shelton.....		5				L40	200		
James Lyon.....		2	3			40	104		
William Alexander.....		2	3½			45	120		
Thomas Bedford.....				5		6	30		
Col. Joseph Habersham				12½		4.10	56	5	
Robert Mason.....		5				39	195		
Joseph Carter.....		5				41	205		
John Dickson.....		5				40.10	202	10	
William Ryon.....		5				39	195		
James Parbury.....		5				43.10	217	10	
Peter Saunders.....		5				42	210		
Do.....		5				57	285		
Zacariah McGuire.....		5				46	230		
William Bartie.....		5				47	235		
James Spencer.....		8				30	240		
Swinfield Hill.....		4				45	180		
John McLaughlin.....		2				45	90		
Peter Saunders.....		2	1			35	112		
Luke Stanefer.....		3				40	120		
Mary Hickey.....	8					20	160		
Bailey Carter.....				2½		4	10		
Do.....					15	20	15		
	8	216	3½	20	15				

E PETER SAUNDERS.

Henry Cty.—Jct.

Peter Saunders came before me a Justice and made oath that the above Acco't is just.

Given under my hand thus 22d day of Aug'st 1782.

HENRY LYNE.

Memo'dum.—Patrick Henry Esqr is indebted to this Common Wealth in the County of Henry Seven Barrels Corn & three Bushels Corn for year 1780 purchased of Peter Saunders at L 40 p Barrel.

HENRY LYNE, Comr.

The above Colo Peter Saunders refuses to take.

H. L.

Colo. Henry says that Joseph Clay, Esqr of South Carolina purchased this Corn & informed him that he paid the money into the Treasury.

HENRY INNES,
Dist. Comr.